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An AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT *of Friday's* DEBATE *on the second Reading of the Bill for regulating the civil government of Massachusetts-Bay.*

MR. *Fuller* said, he did not rise to make any debate, for he was not enabled as yet to form any opinion whether the bill before the House was a proper bill, or not; as copies of the charters which had been ordered before the House were not yet laid, he would venture to say, that no man knew the constitution of that government; it was therefore impossible for him to say in what manner he would correct or amend it.

Sir George Savile said, he had not troubled the House before on the occasion, but he could not help observing, that the measure now before the House, was a very doubtful and dangerous one; doubtful as to the propriety of regulation, and dangerous as to its consequence; that charters by government were sacred things, and are only to be taken away by a due course of law, either as a punishment for an offence, or for a breach of the contract, and that can only be by evidence of the facts; nor could he conceive that in either of those cases there could be any such thing as proceeding without a fair hearing of *both* parties. This measure before us seems to be a most extraordinary exertion of legislative power. Let us suppose a lease granted to a man, wherein was a covenant, the breach of which would subject him to a forfeiture of his lease—would not a court of justice require evidence of the fact? why, then, will you proceed different from the line which is always observed in courts of justice? You are now going to alter the charter, because it is convenient. In what manner does the House mean to take away this charter, when in fact they refuse to hear the parties, or to go thro' a legal course of evidence of the facts. Chartered rights have, at all times, when attempted to be altered or taken away, occasioned much bloodshed and strife; and whatever persons in this House have advised, that they do not proceed upon this business but with trembling hands, I do also assure them that I have shewn my fears upon this occasion, for I have run away from every question, except one, to which I gave my negative. I do not like to be present at a business, which I think inconsistent with the dignity and justice of this House; I tremble when I am, for fear of the consequences; and I think it a little extraordinary that *Mr. Bollan* should be admitted to be heard as an American agent in the *House of Lords*, when in the *House of Commons* he was refused. I believe it is true that the facts set forth in his petition to this House, were different from that which he presented to the House of Lords; in one declaring himself an inhabitant of Boston, and in the other omitting it. I cannot conceive it possible to proceed on this bill upon the small ground of evidence which you have had.

Mr. W. Ellis. I must *rise*, Sir, with great confidence, when I differ from the honorable gentleman who spoke last, whose abilities are so eminently great; but I think, Sir, that chartered rights are by no means those sacred things which never can be altered; they are vested in the Crown, as a prerogative, for the good of the people at large; if the supreme legislature find that those Charters granted, are both unfit and inconvenient for the public utility, they have a right to make them fit and convenient; wherever private property is concerned, the legislature will not take it away without making a full recompence, but wherever the regulation of public matter is the object, they have a right to correct, controul, or take it away as may best suit the public welfare. The Crown may sometimes grant improper powers with regard to governments that are to be established, will it not be highly proper and necessary that the legislature, seeing in what manner the Crown has been ill-advised, should take it into their consideration, and alter it as far as necessary. It is the legislature's duty to correct the errors that have been established in the infancy of that constitution, and regulate them for the public welfare. Is a charter, not consistent with the public good, to be continued? The honorable gentleman says, much bloodshed has been occasioned by taking away or altering of chartered rights; I grant it; but it has always been where encroachments have been made by improper parties, and the attack has been carried on by improper powers. He also says, this form of government in America ought not to be altered without hearing the parties;——the papers on your table, surely, are sufficient evidence of what they have to say in their defence;——look only into the letter dated the 19th of November 1773, wherein the Governor applied to the Council for advice, and they neglected giving it to him! and also wherein a petition was presented to the Council by certain persons who applied for protection to their property during these disturbances, the Council, without giving any answer, adjourned for 10 days, and the Governor was not able to do any thing himself without their opinion. Look again, Sir, into the resolution which the Council came to when they met again, stating the total insufficiency of their power. This, surely, Sir, is an evidence competent to ground this bill upon. We have now got no farther than just to alter these two parts, as stated by themselves. Surely Sir, that form of government which will not protect your property, ought to be altered in such a manner as it may be able to do it.

Gen. Conway. What I intend to say will not delay the House long. I am very sure what I intend to say will little deserve the attention of the House; but the subject is of that importance, that it requires it. The consequence of this bill will be very important and dangerous. Parliament cannot break into a right without hearing the parties. The question then is simply this: Have they been heard? What! because the papers say a murder had been committed, does it follow they have proved it? *Audi alteram partem*, is a maxim I have long adhered to; but it is something so inconsistent with parliamentary proceedings not to do it, that I am astonished at it. The Council are blamed, because they did not give that advice to the Governor which he wanted. I think, Sir, the Governor might have acted alone, without their assistance. Gentlemen will consider, that this is not only the charter of Boston, or of any particular part, but the charter of ALL America. Are the Americans not to be heard?—Don't chuse to consent and agree about appointing an agent? I think there is no harm, upon this occasion, in stretching a point; and I would rather have Mr. Bollan, as an agent of America (though he is a little irregular in his appointment) sooner than leave it to be said, that this bill passed without it. *The House being vociferous*, he said, I am afraid I tire the House with my weak voice; if that is the case, I will not proceed, but I do think, and it is my sincere opinion, that we are the *aggressors* and *innovators*, and not the *colonies*. We have *irritated* and *forced* laws upon them for these six or seven years last past. We have enacted such a *variety* of laws, with these new items, together with a refusal to repeal the *trifling* duty on tea; all these things have served no other purpose but to *distress* and *perplex*. I think the Americans have done no more than *every* subject *would* do in an *arbitrary* state, where laws are imposed against their will. In my conscience, I think, *taxation* and *legislation* are in this case *inconsistent*. Have you not a legislative right over Ireland? And yet no one will *dare* to say we have a right to tax. These acts, respecting America, will involve this country and its Ministers in *misfortunes*, and I wish I may not add, in *ruin*.

Lord North. I do not consider this matter of *regulation* to be taking away their charters in such manner as is represented; it is a *regulation* of *government* to *assist* the *crown*; it appears to me not to be a matter of political expediency, but of *necessity*. If it does not stand upon that ground, it stands on nothing. The account which has just now been read to you is an authentic paper, transmitted to government here, shewing that the Council refused in every case their assistance and advice; and will this country sit still when they see the colony proceeding against your own subjects, *tarring* and *feathering* your servants; denying your laws and authority; refusing every direction and advice which you send? Are we, Sir, seeing all this, to be silent, and give the Governor no support? Gentlemen say, let the colony come to your bar, and be heard in their defence; though it is not likely that they will come, when they *deny your authority in every instance*, can we remain in this situation long? We must effectually take some measures to correct and amend the defects of that government. I have heard so many different opinions in regard to our conduct in America, I hardly know how to answer them. The honorable gentleman, who spoke last, formerly blamed the tame and insipid conduct of government; now he condemns this measure as harsh and severe. The Americans have tarred and feathered your subjects, plundered your merchants, burnt your *ships*, denied all obedience to your laws and authority; yet so clemens and so long-forbearing has our conduct been, that it is incumbent upon us now to take a different course. *Whatever may be the consequence, we must risque something; if we do not,* ALL IS OVER. The measure now proposed, is nothing more than taking the election of Counsellors out of the hands of those people, who are continually acting in defiance and resistance of your laws. It has also been said by gentlemen—send for the Americans to your bar—give them redress a twelvemonth hence. Surely, Sir, this cannot be the language that is to give effectual relief to America; it is not, I say again, political *convenience*, it is political *necessity* that urges this measure; if this is not the proper method, shew me any other which is preferable, and I will postpone it.

Sir George Savile answers. It remains to me, Sir, that it is unanswered and unanswerable, what has been advanced by the honorable gentleman who spoke second, that the parties should be heard, though even at a twelvemonth hence. Nothing, Sir, but *fatal* necessity can countenance this measure. No body of men ought to be proceeded against without being heard, much less ought the regulation of a whole government to take place, without the parties attending in their defence against such alterations.

Governor Johnston. I see, Sir, a great disposition in this house to proceed in this business without knowing any thing of the constitution of America; several inconveniencies will arise if the Sheriff is to be appointed by the Governor; the jury will, of course, be biassed by some influence or other; special Juries will be most liable to this. (Here the Governor gave an account of the differ. riots which had happened in England, and compared them with what he called the false accounts of those from America.) I impute, says he, all the misfortunes which have happened in America, to the taking away the power of the Governor. No man, of common sense, can apprehend that the Governor would ever have gone two or three days into the country, during these disturbances, if he had had the command of the military power. The natural spirit of man would be fired, in such a manner, as to actuate himself to shew resistance; but in this Governor no power was lodged. I disapprove much of the measure which is before us, and I cannot think but its consequences will be prejudicial.

Mr. C. Jenkinson. I *rise*, Sir, only to observe, that if the colony has not that power within itself to maintain its own peace and order, the legislature should, and ought to have. Let me ask, Sir, whether the colony took any step, in any shape, to quell the riots and disturbances? No, they took none. Let me ask again, whether all the checks and controul that are necessary, are not put into the commission of the governments? Much has been said about hearing the parties, and taking away their chartered rights; I am of opinion, that where the right is a high political regulation, you are not in that instance bound to hear them; but the hearing of parties is necessary where private property is concerned. It is not only in the late proceedings, but in all former, that they have denied your authority over them; they have refused protection to his Majesty's subjects, and in every instance disobeyed the laws of this country; either let this country forsake its trade with America, or let us give that due protection to it which safety requires.

Mr. Harris. I cannot see, Sir, any reason for so wide a separation between America and England as other gentlemen are apt to think there ought to be; that country, Sir, was hatched from this; and I hope we shall always keep it under the shadow of our wings. It has been said, no representation, no taxation. This was the system formerly adopted, but I do not find it authorised in any book of jurisprudence, nor do I deem it to be a doctrine either reasonable or constitutional. Finally upon it they are bound to obey both the crown and parliament. The last twelve years of our proceedings have been a scene of lenity and inactivity. Let us proceed and mend our method, or else I shall believe, as an honorable gentleman has observed, that we are the aggressors.

Sir Edward Astley. If we have had a twelve year's *lenity* and *inactivity*, I hope we shall not now proceed to have a twelve year's *cruelty and oppression*. By the resolution and firmness which I perceive in the House, it seems to indicate a perseverance in the measure now proposed, which I deem to be a *hard one*, and unworthy of a British legislature.

Mr. Ward. (The House was very noisy during the few words which he said.)—He found fault with the charters being left too much as to the execution of its powers in the people, and he could not think the legislature was doing any thing which it had not a right to do, as he had looked upon all charters to be granted with a particular clause in it, expressing that it should not be taken away but by the parliament.

Governor Pownal. I beg leave to set some gentlemen right, who have erred with regard to the charters of America. The appointment of several of the officers is in the Governor. The charter of Boston directs that the Governor shall ask the Council for advice, but it does not say he shall not act without it, if they refuse to give it. It is said it is criminal to do any thing without advice of the Council; I differ greatly, Sir, from that doctrine; for I myself have acted without it in putting an end to disturbances, in preserving the peace and good order of the place; if I had been Governor during the late disturbances, I would have given an order for the military power to attend, and then let me have seen what officer dare disobey. I think the Council are much to blame for not co-operating and assisting the Governor, but I think the Governor might have acted without the Council. The Councillors are inexcuseable, though not criminal, as they are not obliged to give it. I, Sir, for my part, shall give my last opinion. I have always been in one way of thinking with regard to America, which I have both given here and wrote to America. They have all along tended to one point; but it is now no longer matter of opinion. Things are now come to *action*; and I must be free to tell the House, that the Americans WILL RESIST these measures. They are PREPARED to do it. I do not mean by arms, but by the conversation of public town-meetings; they now send their letters by couriers, instead of the post, from one town to another; and I can say your POST-OFFICE will very soon be deprived of its revenue. With regard to the officers who command the militia of that country, they WILL HAVE them of their OWN appointment, and NOT from government; *but I will never more give an opinion concerning America in this House; those I have given have been disregarded.*

Mr. R. Rigby. Upon my word, Sir, what was just now said is very worthy the consideration of this house; and if, from what the honorable gentleman says, it is true, and I believe he is well informed, it appears, *that America is preparing to arms; and that the deliberations of their town meetings tend chiefly to oppose the measures of this country by force.* He has told you, Sir, that the Americans will appoint other officers than those sent by government to command their troops. He has told you that a Post-office is established on their account from town to town, in order to carry their traiterous correspondence from one to another. He has told you, the Post-office revenue will soon be annihilated. If these things are true, Sir, I find we have been the aggressors, by continually doing acts of lenity for these twelve years last past. I think, Sir, *and I speak out boldly when I say it*, that this country *has a right to tax America*; but, Sir, it is matter of astonishment to me, how an honorable gentleman (Mr. Conway) can be the author or bringer in of a declatory law over all America, and yet saying at one and the same time, that we have no right to tax America! If I was to begin to say that America should not be taxed, and that these measures were not proper, I would first desire my own declatory law to be repealed; but being of opinion that the Americans are the subjects of this country, I will declare freely, that I think this country has a right to tax America; but I do not say I would put any new tax on at this particular crisis; but when things are returned to a peaceable state, I would then begin to exercise it. And I am free to declare my opinion, that I think we have a right to tax Ireland, if there was a necessity so to do, in order to help the mother country. If Ireland was to reject and refuse our laws, I would tax it. The mother country has an undoubted right and controul over the whole of its colonies. Again, Sir, a great deal has been said concerning requisition. Pray, in what manner is it to be obtained? Is the King to demand it, or are we, the legislative power of this country, to send a very *civil polite gentleman* over to treat with their Assemblies? How and in what manner is he to address that assembly? Is he to tell the Speaker of it that we have been extremely ill used by our neighbours, the French; that they have attacked us in several quarters; that the finances of this country are in a bad state; and therefore we desire you'll be *kind* enough to assist us, and give us some money? Is this to be the language of this country to that; and are we thus to go cap in hand? I am of opinion, that if the administration of this country had not been changed soon after the passing of the Stamp Act, that that would have been collected with as much ease as the land tax is in Great Britain. I have acted, with regard to America, one consistant part, and shall continue in it till I hear better reason to convince me to the contrary.

Gov. Pownal (to explain) I apprehend I have been totally misunderstood. I did not assert the Americans were *now* in rebellion, but that they are *going* to rebel; when that comes to pass, the question will be who was the occasion of it. Something has been said relative to requisition; I think I gave several instances wherein the same had been complied with in time of war.

Mr. C. Fox. I am glad to hear from the honorable gentlemen who spoke last, that *now* is not the time to tax America; that the only time for that is, when all these disturbances are quelled, and they are returned to their duty; so, I find, taxes are to be the reward of obedience; and the Americans who are considered to have been in open rebellion, are to be rewarded by acquiescing to their measures. When will be the time when America ought to have heavy taxes laid upon it? The honorable gentleman (Mr. Rigby) tells you, that that time is when the Americans are returned to peace and quietness. The honorable gentleman tells us also, that we have a right to tax Ireland; however I may agree with him in regard to the principle, it would not be policy to exercise it; I believe we have no more right to tax the one than the other. I believe America is wrong in resisting against this country, with regard to its legislative authority. It was an old opinion, and I believe a very true one, that there was a dispensing power in the crown, but whenever that dispensing power was attempted to be exercised, it was always rejected and opposed to the utmost, because it operated to me as a subject, as a detriment to my property and liberty; but, Sir, there has been a constant conduct practised in this country, consisting of violence and weakness, I wish those measures may not continue; nor can I think that the Americans would have been submitted to without resistance, if the administration had not been changed; the present bill before you is not *tanti* to what you want; it imitates the minds of the people, but does not correct the deficiencies of that government.

Sir Gilbert Elliot arose to answer Mr. C. Fox, which he did in a very masterly manner, by stating, that there was not the least degree of absurdity in taxing your own subjects, over whom you have declared you had an absolute right; though that tax should, through necessity, be enacted at a time when peace and quietness were the reigning system of the times; you declare you have that right, where is the absurdity in the exercise of it.

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1 See the Bill pa. 532. 2 See Our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. 4 See pa. 419. 420. 5 Tax on Tea, &c. see pa. 719, vol. 1
x Malcolm, vid. pa. 441 — See destruct. of Tea, pa. 445, &c. 3 See Gaspee sch. pa. 97. (1). See in the Indexes, under Riots, pa. 615, &c.
(2) pa. 524. (3) vid. act, pa. 83

Sir RICHARD SUTTON read a copy of a letter relative to the government of America, *from the Governor of America* to the Board of Trade, shewing, that at the most quiet times, the disposition to oppose the laws of this country were strongly ingrafted in them, and that all their actions conveyed a spirit and wish for independance. If you ask an American who is his master, he will tell you he has none, nor any governor but Jesus Christ. I do believe it, and it is my firm opinion, that the opposition to the measures of the legislature of this country, is a determined prepossession of the idea of total independance. (4)

After which the bill was committed for Friday next without a division.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(in Virginia) May* 26.

ON Tuesday last the Honourable the House of Burgesses came to the following Resolution, which was directed to be forthwith printed and published: "This House being deeply impressed with apprehension of the great dangers "to be derived to British America from the hostile "invasion of the city of Boston, in our sister colony of Massachusetts-Bay, whose commerce "and harbour are, on the first of June next, to "be stopped by an armed force, deem it highly "necessary that the said 1st of June be set apart "by the Members of this House as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, devoutly to implore the divine interposition for averting the "heavy calamity which threatens destruction to "our civil rights, and the evils of civil war; to "give us one heart, and one mind, firmly to oppose, by all just and proper means, every injury "to American rights; and that the minds of his "Majesty, and his Parliament, may be inspired "from above with wisdom, moderation & justice, "to remove from the loyal people of America all "cause of danger from a continued pursuit of "Measures pregnant with their ruin.

"*Ordered*, therefore, That the Members of "this House do attend in their places at the hour "of ten in the forenoon, on the 1st day of June "next, in order to proceed with the Speaker and "Mace to the Church in this city for the purpose "aforesaid; and that the Rev. Mr. Price be appointed to read Prayers, and the Rev. Mr. "Gwatkin to preach a Sermon suitable to the "occasion."

Upon the Rev. Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excused from complying with the appointment, the Rev. Mr. Price, Chaplain to the House, was directed to preach in his stead.

Friday, May 27. Yesterday, between three and four o'clock, P.M. the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore sent a message to the Honourable the House of Burgesses, by the Clerk of the Council, requiring their immediate attendance in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency spoke to them as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

"I have in my hand a paper, published by order of your House, conceived in such terms as reflect highly upon his Majesty and the Parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it necessary for me to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly."

And this day, at ten o'clock, the Honourable Members of the late House of Burgesses met, by agreement, at the long room in the Raleigh tavern, in this city, called the Apollo, when the following was unanimously entered into by that patriotic Assembly, in support of the constitutional Liberties of AMERICA, against the late oppressive act of the British Parliament respecting the town of Boston, which, in the end, must affect all the other Colonies.

"We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the late representatives of the good people of this country, having been deprived, by the sudden interposition of the executive part of this government, from giving our countrymen the advice we wished to convey to them in a legislative capacity, and ourselves under the hard necessity of adopting this, the only method we have left, of pointing out to our countrymen such measures as, in our opinion, are best fitted to secure our dearest rights and liberties from destruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted against North-America. With much grief we find that our dutiful applications to Great-Britain for security of our just, antient, and constitutional rights, have been not only disregarded, but that a determined system is formed, and pressed, for reducing the inhabitants of British America to slavery, by subjecting them to the payment of taxes, imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives; and, that, in pursuit of this system, we find an Act of the British Parliament, lately passed for the stopping the harbour and commerce of the town of Boston, in our sister colony of Massachusetts Bay, until the people there, submit to the payment of such unconstitutional taxes, and which Act most violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their property, in wharves erected by private persons, at their own great and proper expence; which Act is, in our opinion, a most dangerous attempt to destroy the constitutional liberty and rights of all North-America. It is further our opinion, that as TEA, on its importation into America, is charged with a duty, imposed by Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue, without the consent of the people, it ought not to be used by any person who wishes well to the constitutional rights and liberty of British America. And whereas the India Company have ungenerously attempted the ruin of America, by sending many ships loaded with Tea into the Colonies, thereby intending to fix a precedent in favour of arbitrary taxation, we deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it strongly to our country, not to purchase or use any kind of East-India commodity whatsoever, except saltpetre and spices, until the grievances of America are redressed. We are further clearly of opinion, that an attack made on one of our sister colonies, to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all British America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unless the united wisdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpose it is recommended to the Committee of Correspondence, that they communicate, with their several corresponding Committees, on the expediency of appointing deputies from the several colonies of British America, to meet in a general congress, at such a place annually as shall be thought most convenient; there to deliberate on those general measures which the united interest of America may from time to time require.

"A tender regard for the interest of our fellow subjects, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevents us from going further at this time; most earnestly hoping, that the unconstitutional principle of taxing the colonies without their consent will not be persisted in, thereby to compel us, against our wills, to avoid all commercial intercourse with Britain. Wishing them and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate friends, the late Representatives of Virginia."

The above was immediately signed by the Honorable the Speaker and ALL the members of the late House of Burgesses, as well as by a number of Clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony, who, after having maturely considered the contents of the Association, did most cordially approve and accede thereto.

Extract of a Letter from London,

"*There is a persuasion here, that America will see, without any interposition, the ruin of Boston. It is of the last importance to the general cause that your conduct should prove the opinion erroneous. If once it is perceived that you may be attacked and destroyed piecemeal, it is certain that every part, in turn, will feel the vengeance which it would not unite to repel, and a general slavery must ensue. The Colonies should never forget Lord North's declaration in the House of Commons, that he would not listen to the complaint of America till she was at his feet. The character of Lord North, and a consideration of what surprising things he has effected towards enslaving this country, makes me own that I tremble for yours. Plausible, deep, and treacherous, he has no passions to divert him, no pursuits of pleasure to withdraw him, from the accursed design of deliberately destroying the liberty of his country. A perfect adept in the arts of corruption, and indefatigable in the application of them, he effects great ends by means almost magical; because they are unseen. In four years he has overcome the most formidable opposition in this country, from which the Duke of Grafton fled with terror. At the same time, he has effectually enslaved the East India Company, and made the vast revenue and territory of India, in effect, a royal patronage. Flushed with these successes, he now attacks America; and certainly, if we are not both firm, united, and wise, he will triumph in the same manner over us. In my opinion, a general resolution of the Colonies to break off all commercial intercourse with this country, till they are secured in their liberties, is the only advisable and sure mode of defence.*

WILLIAMSBURG (Virginia) May 19.

☞ We have not been able to procure the acts of Parliament, relating to the town of Boston, for this week's paper; but our readers have the substance of it, and will see the whole in our next, as we know it is arrived.——Not a single news paper came from the northward last week by the post, therefore it is not known whether the men of war and troops are yet arrived before Boston; altho', from the circumstances of our not receiving papers as usual, it would seem as if this armament had laid an embargo upon the northern intelligence.

ANNAPOLIS, *(in Maryland.)* May 26.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, on Wednesday the 25th Day of May 1774, after Notice given of the Time, Place, and Occasion of this Meeting;

RESOLVED, *that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.*

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the colony come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain, 'till the said Acts be repealed, the same will preserve North-America and her liberties.

RESOLVED *therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be named, that there be no imports from Great-Britain 'till the said Acts be repealed, and that such associations be on oath.*

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said Acts be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse to decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carrol, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore town, and other parts of this province, to effect such associations as will best secure American liberty.

QUEEN ANN's COUNTY, (Maryland.)

At a Meeting of a considerable Number of the Magistrates and other respectable Inhabitants of Queen Ann's *County, at* Queen's-Town, *on the 30th Day of May, 1774, in Order to deliberate upon the Tendency and Effect of the Act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of* Boston.

DULY considering and deeply affected with the prospect of the unhappy situation of Great Britain and British America, under any kind of disunion. This Meeting think themselves obliged by all the ties which ever ought to preserve a firm union amongst Americans, as speedily as possible to make known their sentiments to their distressed brethren of Boston, and therefore publish to the world—

"That they look upon the cause of Boston, to its consequences, to be the common cause of America.

"That the Act of Parliament, for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, appears to them a cruel and oppressive invasion of their natural rights as men, and constitutional rights as English subjects; and if not repealed will be a foundation for the utter destruction of American freedom.

"That all legal and constitutional means ought to be used by all America for procuring a repeal of the said Act of Parliament.

"That the only effectual means for obtaining such repeal, they are at present of opinion, is an association under the strongest ties, for breaking off all commercial connexions with Great-Britain, until the said Act of Parliament be repealed, and the right ASSUMED by Parliament of taxing America *in all Cases whatsoever* be given up, and American freedom ascertained, and settled upon a permanent and constitutional foundation.

"That the most practicable mode of forming such an effectual association they conceive to be, a general meeting of the gentlemen who are already, or shall be appointed Committees, to form an American intercourse and correspondence upon this most interesting occasion. (3)

"That in the mean time, they will form such particular association, as to them shall seem effectual, yet professing themselves ready to join in any reasonable general one, that may be devised as aforesaid.

"That these sentiments be immediately forwarded, to be printed in the next Maryland and Pennsylvania Gazettes.

"That Edward Tilgham, Solomon Wright, Turbut Wright, John Browne, Richard Tilgham Earle, James Hollyday, Thomas Wright, William Ameslee, Adam Gray, Clement Sewell, Richard Tilgham, James Kent, John Kerr, James Bordley and William Burff, be a Committee of Correspondence and Intercourse until some alteration is made in this appointment by a more general Meeting." Attested, by

James Earle, Clerk of the Committee.

BOSTON, June 13.

The Honorable House of Representatives, before they proceeded to Business in *Salem*, on Wednesday last, came into the following Resolutions, and ordered the same to be entered on their Journal, viz.

RESOLVED, *That By the Royal Charter of this Province, the Power of convening, proroguing and adjourning the Great and General Court or Assembly, from Time to Time, is vested in the Governor, to be exercised as he shall judge necessary, and for the Good of the People.*——Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is clearly the Opinion of this House, That whensoever the Governor of the Province doth convene or hold the General Assembly at any Time or Place unnecessarily, or merely in Obedience to an Instruction, and without exercising that Judgment and Discretion of his own, with which by Charter he is specially vested for the Good of the Province, it is manifestly inconsistent with the Letter, as well as the Spirit and Intention of the Charter.

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§ See the Port Act, pa. 499. —— See in Index under Petitions. ∆ See Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. I— pa. 9. Molas. Acts Vol. 2
☽ Vid Index, under Tea. × See list of Grievances, pa. 971, &c. (1) See Declarat. Act pa. 524 (2) pa. 1077.
(3) See Index under Congress Continental. (4) See the Bill, Pa. 534. (5) See Pa. 399, Vol. 2.

RESOLVED, That the Town of Boston hath from the earliest Times of this Province been judged, and still is on various Accounts the most convenient Place for holding the General Assembly, and accordingly ample Provision is there made for the Accommodation of the said General Assembly, at a very great Expence to the People of this Province.

RESOLVED, as the clear Opinion of this House, That the General Assembly cannot be removed from its ancient Seat the Court House in Boston, and held in any other Place, without great and manifold Inconveniences to the Members thereof, and Injury and Damage to those who have necessary Business to transact with the said General Assembly; many of which Inconveniencies have been clearly stated, and expressed by former Houses of Representatives, as appears by their Journals.

RESOLVED, That this House can see no Necessity for the Removal of the General Assembly from its ancient and only convenient Place the Court-House in Boston, to the Town of Salem; and the Removal of the said Assembly from the Court-House in Boston, without Necessity, is at all Times to be considered as a very great Grievance

Last Thursday a Committee of the House of Representatives waited on the Governor with the following Answer to his Speech at the Opening of the Session.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to both Houses of the General Assembly at the opening of this Session has been read and considered with all due Attention in the House of Representatives.

Your Excellency has therein signified to us that his Majesty has been pleased "to appoint you Governor and Captain-General of his Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that your Commission has been read and published;" We congratulate your Excellency on your safe Arrival, and honour you in the most exalted Station in this Province; and confiding in your Excellency, that you will make the known Constitution and Charter of the Province the Rule of your Administration, We beg Leave to assure you that nothing on our Part shall be wanting that may contribute to render the same easy and happy to yourself, and to aid your Excellency in promoting the Prosperity of his Majesty's Government and the Welfare of our Constituents; and we thank your Excellency for the Assurances you are pleased to give of your Concurrence with us therein.

It gives us Pain to be informed by your Excellency, that "you have the King's particular Commands for holding the General Court at Salem, from the first Day of this Instant June, until his Majesty shall have signified his royal Will and Pleasure for holding it again at Boston". We are intirely at a Loss for the Cause of this Command, as we cannot conceive any public Utility arising from it, and both we and our Constituents are now suffering the great Inconveniencies of it.

The Removal of the Assembly from the Court House in Boston, its ancient and only convenient Seat, has very lately given great Discontent to the good People of this Province; and we cannot but think that Misrepresentations from Persons residing in this Province have induced his Majesty's Ministers to advise his Majesty to lay your Excellency under an Injunction whereby the People are in this Instance deprived of the Benefit of that discretionary Power, which is vested in the Governor by the Charter, and has been exercised by former Governors, of determining in such Case for the Good of the Province: We confide, however, in your Excellency's Impartiality and Justice, that the true State of this Province, and the Character of his Majesty's Subjects in it, their Loyalty to their Sovereign, their Affection for the parent Country, as well as their invincible Attachment to their just Rights and Liberties, will be laid before his Majesty, and we hope that by this Means your Excellency will be the happy Instrument of removing the Displeasure of his Majesty, and restoring Harmony, which has too long been interrupted by the Artifices of interested and designing Men.

Your Excellency has laid no particular Business before us; excepting the Supply of the Treasury for the Support of Government, for the ensuing Year; to which we shall give our immediate Attention; as also to any other Matters your Excellency may please to lay before us, and give that dispatch to the public Business which the manifold and great Inconveniences of our present Situation will admit.

We are assured that the House of Representatives, notwithstanding what was given out by the inveterate Enemies of this Country, are as firm in the Cause of Liberty at Salem as they have been in this Town.

Wednesday last his Excellency Governor Wentworth, of Portsmouth, sent the following Message to the Hon. House of Representatives, then sitting there, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

As I look upon the Measures entered upon by the House of Assembly, to be inconsistent with his Majesty's Service, and the Good of this Government, it is my Duty, as far as in me lies, to prevent any Detriment that might arise from such Proceedings—I do therefore hereby DISSOLVE *the General Assembly of this Province; and it is Dissolved accordingly.*

J. WENTWORTH.

Province of New-Hampshire, Council-Chamber, June 8, 1774.

The late worthy Mr. HOLLIS, distinguished by his universal Regard to the Liberties and Happiness of Mankind, and well known to this Country for his generous Benefactions to HARVARD-COLLEGE, in the Frontice-piece of a Volume presented to that Society, inscribed with his own Hand, this prophetic Admonition to the Inhabitants of this Land.

"*People of* MASSACHUSETTS.

"*When your Country shall be cultivated, adorned like this Country, and ye shall become elegant, refined in all civil Life,——then, if not before,*

"WAKE TO YOUR LIBERTIES."

Monday last being the Anniversary for the Election of Officers for the ancient and honourable Artillery Company, the following Gentlemen were chosen for the Year, viz. Captain, Lieut. William Bell,

Lieutenant, Mr. John Stutson,

Ensign, Mr. Asa Stoddard.

Mr. Jonathan Ropes of Salem, is chosen a Representative for that Town in the room of the Hon. Richard Derby, Esq; elected a Member of his Majesty's Council.

BOSTON, Behold! a few Months ago the united Force of Great-Britain, at the Expence of a Million sterling, levelled against the poor innocent, uninlighten'd Carebs at St. Vincents. Fleets and Armies sent to Conquer and take Possession of every Thing dear to that poor devoted People. But remember the invincible Behavior, and to the everlasting Honor of that injured Nation, let it be sounded in your Ears, they Struggled in the glorious Cause of Liberty till they put to Shame their Oppressors, who silently call'd off their Forces, and left them to enjoy their Birthrights unmolested. Let it never be said, that America's Sons have given Carebs reason to exult in their own Superior Virtue. ¶

O Americans! play the Men for the People and City of your God. Give not up, but at the Expence of your choicest Blood and Treasure, those inestimable Privileges purchased by your Ancestors, who waded thro' Seas of Blood to secure them to themselves and their Posterity.

Wednesday last the Dwelling-House of the Rev. Joseph Jackson of Brookline was consumed by Fire; most of his Furniture was saved.

Since our last arrived here the King's own or IVth Regiment, which we hear is to Encamp on the Common this Day.

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut, dated June 9.

"Our Assembly have recommended a Congress of all the Colonies, and appointed Commissioners to attend it."

ARTICLES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Consumers of British Manufactures thro' this whole Continent——The poor persecuted and almost ruin'd Inhabitants of this once flourishing Town of Boston, send Greeting.

KNOW ye, good Americans and true, that it is in the Power of a few selfish Merchants, emboldned and protected by Fleets and Armies, and encouraged by the Officers to render abortive the salutary Design the greater Part of that Order of Men had in View, by entering into a Non Importation Agreement. If therefore the honest Yeomanry of the several Colonies will one and all or in general solemnly engage not to purchase for their own or Families Use, from and after a certain Time, any Goods imported from Great-Britain; and will also suspend their Trade with such as continue to import or purchase such Merchandize; then the civil Rights of the Colonies will be restored, and our religious Privileges still continued to us; but in Default hereof, an absolute Despotism in Church and State will take Place, and this once happy and free People, will become the most abject and miserable Slaves in all Christendom.

We learn from divers Parts of the Country, that the People in general, having become quite impatient by not hearing a Non-Importation Agreement has yet been come into by the Merchants, are now taking the good Work into their own Hands, and have and are solemnly engaging not to purchase any Goods imported from Great-Britain, or to trade with those who do import or purchase such Goods:—This is the most effectual Method that the Wit of Man can devise to counterwork the Designs of our Enemies, and to effect the Salvation of this distressed and much injured People. *Vol. pa. 519. 534, 604.*

We are credibly informed that Subscriptions are handing about in the inland Parts of this Province, engaging to forbear the purchase or Use of British Manufactures, 'till the Rights of America are restored. Thousands it is said have Signed.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON
And to be Sold by

John Gore & Son,

At the PAINTER'S ARMS, in Queen Street,

A large and compleat Assortment of

Painters Oils, Colours, Brushes and Tools, of all Sizes:

Likewise, Gum Copal, Anam, Sandriack, Shell Lack, Seed Lack, Arabic and Amber, half Length, Kitt Katt and three Quarter Cloths, brown and white Varnish and Lacker; also Martin's best Copal Oil Varnish, which will enable them to finish Couch and Chaise Bodies as high as any ever imported from London.

TO BE SOLD,
On THURSDAY Next,
By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,
At FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A General Assortment of European Articles, Linnens, Woolens, Checks, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, an 8-Day Clock, Mehogany Case of Drawers, Watches, &c. &c.—At Four o'Clock, P. M.—

The Proprietors of the Township

granted to *Samuel Livermore*, Esq; and others, are hereby Notified, that their Meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 29th Instant, to the House of Isaac Gleason, Innholder in Waltham, at Ten o'Clock, A.M. per LEONARD WILLIAMS, Prop'rs Clerk.

Waltham, June 10, 1774.

Frederick William Geyer

Acquaints his Friends and others, that he has removed from the Corner of Wings-Lane to the Store lately improved by Mr. Ward Nicholas Boylston, the door below Messrs. Bethune and Prince, in King-Street,

BOSTON,

Where he continues selling English, India and Scotch Piece Goods, by Wholesale only, on the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit.

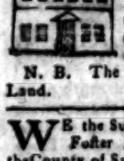
To be Sold by *William Jennison*, of Mendon, a valuable FARM, containing 100 Acres, consisting of Plowland, Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding and Woodland; divided into fifteen separate inclosures, Fenc'd chiefly with Stone Wall, together with two Dwelling Houses on the Premises, one a large commodious Mansion House 6 Rooms on a Floor, half a Mile from the Rev. Mr. Fros's Meeting House, pleasantly situated for a Gentleman or Trader, with a large new Barn, Potash Works, Shop for Goods, Warehouse, Granary and other out Buildings, 24 Miles from Providence and 34 from Boston, is on the nearest Road from Connecticut to Cambridge, Salem, &c. is now, and has been a number of Years improv'd as a Tavern: Said Interest to be Sold for 1060l. only. West-India Goods will be accepted for one half, the other half may lie a number of Years on good Security.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, *Joseph Moors*, of Groton, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Massachusetts-Bay, a Mohatto Man Servant, named TITUS, about 20 Years of Age, of a middling Stature, wears short curl'd Hair, has one of his Fore-Teeth broke out, took with him a blue Surdan, a Snuff-coloured Coat, and a Pair of white wash'd Leather Breeches, a Pair of new Cow-Hide Pumps and a Furr'd Hat with large Brims, and sundry other Articles of Wearing Apparel.——Whoever will take up said Servant and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid, by

JOSEPH MOORS.

☞ *All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby Caution'd against Harbouring, Concealing, or carrying off said Servant, as they would thereby avoid the Penalty of the Law.*



TO BE LETT,

A House with 3 Acres of Land, within 4 Miles of Boston, upon the Cambridge Road, conveniently situated for a Gentleman's Seat. Inquire of *Eliphalet Downer* of Brookline.

N. B. The House will be Let with or without the Land.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SNOW, late of Boston, Mariner, deceas'd, intestate, represented Insolvent, Do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend said Service, at the British Coffee House, on the second Tuesday of this and the Five following Months, from Six 'till Nine o'Clock of the Evening of said Days.

JOB PRINCE,
JOHN CARNES.

Boston, June 11, 1774.

Waltham, June 6, 1774.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, a Servant Boy, named Silence Robinson, between 17 and 18 Years old, large of his Age. Any Person who will secure said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Shillings, O. T. Reward for their Trouble, paid by JOSEPH WELLINGTON.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against Concealing or Harbouring said Servant, as they will avoid the Penalty of the Law.

RAN-away from the Subscriber on the Eighth of June Instant, at Night, a Negro Boy, about Seventeen Years of Age: Had on when he went off, a dark coloured cloth Jacket and Trowsers, and is branded on the Breast Delamote, very remarkable: said Fellow speaks tolerable good English, and some French. Whoever takes up said Fellow and Secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, or Returns him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by ALLIN BROWN.

Providence, June 10, 1774.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at TEN o'Clock will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at GREENLEAF'S Auction-Room,——

A large Assortment of GOODS,

(Part of which belonged to a Gentleman lately deceased)

Amongst which are,

A Variety of genteel chints and callicoes, in patterns for gowns, some of which are damaged; long lawns, stript flower'd and plain lawns, lawn aprons, spring muslins, gauzes, ribbons, modes, silk mitts and gloves, &c. WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin precisely at Ten o'Clock, and be continued in the Afternoon.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

Ten Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 25 min. aft.	2	Friday, 24 min. after.	5
Tuesday, 10 min. aft.	3	Saturday, 7 min. aft.	6
Wednesday, 50 m. aft.	3	Lord's-Day, 53 m aft.	6
Thursday, 38 min. aft.	4	D's First Qtr. 17 D. 3 Mo.	

& See in the Indexes, under Representatives. & See pa. 504. × See Charter pa. 1077 vol. 2.

¶ They were at length overcome (1) See Index Vol. 3, under Non importation. (2) See index, under Congress Continental

See pa. 269. 2 19, 182, 215, 236 238, 261, 265

M.ſſieurs EDES and GILL,

AS ſome of my worthy friends have thought (not a little to my diſadvantage) that I was a Signer to the addreſs to the late governor Mr. Hutchinſon, I beg leave thro' the channel of your paper, to acquaint them, that it is a miſtake, and eaſily to be accounted for, when the reſentment is allowed for which the reading of this laſt raiſes in the breaſt of every friend to the community, together with the near ſound, Nathaniel Greenwood bears with that of Nathaniel Greenough; but his friends may be aſſured he never ſaw the addreſs, till it was in the paper of 30th inſtant, and conſequently never ſigned it. The ſaid

NATHANIEL GREENOUGH

Has imported in the ſeveral Veſſels arrived here this ſpring a large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitted to the ſeaſon, among his goods are CHINA WARE, SPICES, and a grand aſſortment of HOSIERY. Mens Silk Hoſe, Plain White Ribb'd and Random, Men's Women's and Children's Thread and Cotton ditto. Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Gloves, Women's and Children's Black, White and Colour'd Silk Mitts, &c. &c. &c. The ſmalleſt favour of thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom ſhall be eſteemed and regarded by him.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of a Township called Sudbury, lying on both Sides Otter Creek, granted by the Governor and Council of New-Hampſhire, on the 6th Day of Auguſt, A. D. 1773, to Capt. Silas Brown and others, at their legal Meeting on the 8th Day of March laſt, granted a Tax of Twenty Shillings lawful Money on each Right in ſaid Township, towards defreying the Charges of the Propriety, which has been publiſhed agreeable to Law, and the Payment thereof requeſted; notwithſtanding ſeveral of ſaid Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of ſaid Tax, and in their former Taxes.—PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore hereby given to ſuch delinquent Proprietors, that unleſs they pay their Taxes to Thomas Miller of Newton, in the County of Middleſex, and Province of Maſſachuſetts-Innholder, and Collector of ſaid Taxes, by One o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 5th Day of July next, their Rights will be ſold (as the Law directs) for the Payment of their Taxes and incidental Charges. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in ſaid Afternoon (and continued by adjournment, if need be) at the Dwelling-Houſe

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Yeſterday a Number of Gentlemen waited on his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Eſq; *with the following* ADDRESS:

MAY it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE eſteem it not one of the leaſt conſolations to this province in this day of its diſtreſs, that His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to appoint to the head of it a gentleman of your Excellency's known ability, fteadineſs and moderation: The long command which you have held in another department of America in which you have diſplayed every good quality of the heart and mind, gives us the moſt favourable hopes of your future adminiſtration: And makes us the leſs regret the parting with our late worthy Governor, whoſe wiſe and faithful adminiſtration hath given us the moſt entire ſatisfaction.

WE therefore, merchants, traders of the town of Boſton, and others, for ourſelves, do now wait on your Excellency to pay you our hearty congratulations on your arrival at the Metropolis, to acknowledge our gratitude to our Sovereign for his gracious appointment of you to the head of this province, at this very important juncture; and to give you our firm aſſurances, that we will do every thing in our power in our reſpective ſtations to promote peace and good order, and to make your adminiſtration eaſy and happy.

WE cannot well expreſs to your Excellency the diſtreſs of mind we feel, at the approaching calamity, which will ſoon overwhelm the town of Boſton, particularly the trading part of it, by the operation of a late act of parliament for ſhutting up the harbour.—The real miſeries which this will occaſion to our fellow townſmen cannot well be conceived—a mind like your Excellency's fraught with tenderneſs and humanity will anticipate our ſufferings; and requires not a deſcription of the evil, to prompt you to a ready exertion of all your intereſt to avert or remove it.

WE could with a diſcretionary power had been lodged with your Excellency to reſtore the trade to its uſual courſe immediately on the act's being fully complied with; but as the caſe ſtands, being only to be repealed by His Majeſty in council, on your Excellency's favorable repreſentation of us, it will take ſo much time before it can be effected, as will involve us in unſpeakable miſery, and we fear, total ruin.—Making reſtitution to the Eaſt India company for damage done to their property, and for damage done to the perſon and property of individuals among us by the outrage of raſh and inconſiderate men, we look upon to be quite equitable, and we who have ever diſavowed all lawleſs violences can bear our teſtimony againſt them, and particularly againſt that action which we ſuppoſe to be the immediate cauſe of our heavy chaſtiſement, are willing to pay our proportions whenever the ſame can be aſcertained, and the mode of laying it determined on.—As ſoon as compenſation ſhall be made, and all other terms of the act complied with, we have no doubt your Excellency will move ſuch favorable repreſentation of our caſe to His Majeſty in council, as that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore us to his Royal favor.

WE ſincerely wiſh that all your Excellency's endeavours to promote peace and the general tranquility of the province may meet with ſucceſs, and we promiſe to ourſelves that the whole of your adminiſtration will be ſuch as may claim the warmeſt teſtimonies of gratitude from this people, and the approbation of your Royal Maſter.

Lewis Deblois	Samuel H. Sparhawk
James M'Ewen	Martin Gay
William Rowes	Robert Jarvis
William Cazneau	Theophilus Lillie

William Turner

Lately arrived from LONDON,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town and Country, that he continues to teach the polite Art of Dancing and Fencing in the neweſt and moſt approved Method, at Concert-Hall:——Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who propoſe ſending their Children to be inſtructed may depend the beſt Care will be taken as to their Behaviour.

N. B. Cotillions taught as they are performed at all polite Balls and Aſſemblies in England.

Benjamin M. Holmes	William Burton
John Taylor	Iſaac Winſlow, jun.
James Warden	Adino Paddock
Alexander Brimer	Thomas Alwin
Jonathan Snelling	M. B. Goldthwait
John Powell	David Greene
John White	David Mitchelſon
William Perry	James Hall
John Inman	William Taylor
Nathaniel Coffin, jun.	John Joy
Ebenezer Bridgham	William Dickſon
Joſeph Turill	William Cozner
A. F. Phillips	John Simpſon
George Leonard	Thomas Amory
Stephen Greenleaf	Hopeſtill Capen
James Boutineau	Nathaniel Cary
George Erving	Nathaniel Coffin
Francis Green	Archibald Wilſon
Richard Lechmere	Hugh Tarbett
Peter Thonnet	Jonathan Simpſon jun.
John Coffin	Joſeph Taylor
Thomas Brinley	Phillip Dumareſq
Benjamin Davis	James Perkins
James Forreſt	Archibald M'Neil
Richard Smith	Edward King
Thomas Apthorp	Henry Laughton
John Timmins	Harriſon Gray jun.
Daniel Hubbard	Silveſter Gardiner
James Anderſon	Timothy Fitch
Peter Hughes	John Greenlaw
Samuel Hughes	Benjamin Greene
John Berry	Frederick Roberts
William Jackſon	Henry Lee
James Alby	Rufus Greene
George Brinley	Joſeph Goldthwait
Patrick M'Maſter	Edward Foſter
Samuel Minott	Byfield Lyde
Harriſon Gray	Ichabod Jones
John Erving, jun.	Jeremiah Green
Ezekiel Goldthwait	Abraham Savage
Greg. Townſend	Samuel Greenwood
Joſeph Green	James Selkrig
Iſaac Winſlow	John Arkinſon
John Winſlow	William Coffin
Richard Hirons	William M'Alpine
Jonathan Simpſon	William Hunter
Simeon Stoddard	Benjamin Clarke
Benjamin Gridley	John Semple
Henry Lloyd	Zephion Thayer
Joſeph Scott	Robert Service
Joſhua Winſlow	Thomas Knight
George Bethune	John Gore
Gilbert Deblois	Celborn Barrell
Thomas Gray	Miles Whitworth
William Pepperell	William Davies
Nathaniel Hatch	George Spooner
William Apthorp	John Winſlow jun.
John Gray	Nathaniel Greenwood
William Blair	Henry Laddel
Edward Cox	

To which ADDRESS his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

YOU will accept my thanks for your polite Addreſs, and kind congratulations on my arrival in this province; and be aſſured that I receive the greateſt ſatisfaction, that ſo reſpectable a body has teſtified an open diſapproval of the lawleſs violences that have been committed in the town of Boſton.

I ſincerely condole with you on the diſtreſſes that many muſt feel on this occaſion of ſhutting up the Port, and ſhall rejoice in being afforded an early opportunity to make ſuch repreſentations as may lead to their relief, but you will believe, that no diſcretionary power, in this reſpect, is lodged with me.

It is greatly to be wiſhed for the good of the community in general, that thoſe in whoſe hands power is veſted, ſhould uſe the moſt ſpeedy methods to fulfil the King's expectation, and fix the mode to indemnify the Eaſt-India Company, and others who have ſuffered; which could not fail to extricate the citizens of Boſton out of the difficulties, in which they are involved, with as little delay as the nature of them will admit, and lay a foundation for that harmony between Great-Britain and this Colony, which every conſiderate and good man muſt wiſh to ſee eſtabliſhed; and nothing ſhall be wanting on my part, to accompliſh an end ſo deſirable.

Salem, *June* 8, 1774.

SALEM, June 7.

The Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth, on Saturday laſt, was obſerved here, by his Excellency and many other Gentlemen, with ſuitable Demonſtrations of the moſt affectionate Loyalty and Joy. And laſt Evening the Gentlemen of the Town gave a moſt brilliant Ball, at the Aſſembly Room, on the ſame Occaſion; where his Excellency honored the Company with his Preſence.

His Excellency the Governor reſides at Danvas, about 4 Miles out of Town, at the elegant Country-Seat of the Honorable Robert Hooper, Eſq;

Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Merchant, was Yeſterday choſen a Repreſentative for this Town, in the Room of the Honourable Richard Derby, Eſq; elected a Member of his Majeſty's Council.

WATCHES,

Plain, Skeleton and Horrizontal in Gold, Silver and Pinchbeck Caſe—in particular a great Variety of Silver Watches from Ten Dollars to Ten Guineas—ſome of which ſhew the Day of the Month, and others with Seconds, are very ſuitable for Phyſicians—Likewiſe Spring and Pendulum Eight Day Clocks, alſo an Aſſortment of Tools and Materials uſed by Clock and Watch Makers—To be ſold by DAVID MITCHELSON, at the Houſe of Mr. Benjamin Davis, Merchant, near the Mill Bridge.

N. B. The above Articles are of the beſt Kinds,

On Monday laſt the following Addreſs, from the Magiſtrates of the County of Middleſex, was preſented to THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; our late Governor.

To his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

THE Magiſtrates of the County of Middleſex, impreſſed with a deep Senſe of the Miſeries and Calamities in which the Town of Boſton and this County will, eſpecially, be involved, by the Operation of a late Act of the Britiſh Parliament, prohibiting the Imports and Exports to and from the Port of Boſton, have Leave to addreſs your Excellency on this moſt intereſting Occaſion, and to beſpeak the Exertion of thoſe Powers and Talents for the Reliefe, of which we have ſo long and ſo often experienced the great and beneficial Effects; and we aſſure you, Sir, that notwithſtanding the popular Deſignation, which prevails in ſome Parts of the Province, your Excellency's Adminiſtration of the Government has ever appeared to us ſo replete with Evidence of your Sincerity and unfeigned Deſire to promote us in both Intereſts, as leaves us no Reaſon to doubt your Will and Diſpoſition to employ your great Abilities to extricate the Province from theſe Calamities in which, notwithſtanding your utmoſt Endeavours to prevent them, it is now unhappily plunged. We can aſſure you, Sir, that the Magiſtrates of this County have long beheld, with an indignant Eye, thoſe lawleſs and tumultuous Proceedings which have, in ſo great a Meaſure, deſtroyed public Peace and Order, rendered the Safety of Perſons and Property precarious, and drawn the Reſentment of Parliament on this Province; and that none of his Majeſty's Subjects more ſincerely wiſh for the Reſtoration and Eſtabliſhment of Order and good Government, than we of this loyal County. We hope and truſt, that the future Conduct of this whole Province will be ſuch as that, aided by your good Offices, at the Court of Great-Britain, we may be reſtored to his Majeſty's Favor, and quietly and peaceably enjoy all the Rights and Priviledges to which Engliſh Colonies are conſtitutionally entitled. And we humbly hope, and truſt his Majeſty and his Parliament of Great-Britain will ever be ſuch, as ſhall induce them to reſtore every deſirable Benefit, which they can rationally expect to receive from their Colonies, as founded in the Principles of Commerce, and not of Taxation.

With the moſt unfeigned Sincerity, we wiſh your Excellency ſafe and eaſy Voyage, that you may find that Favor in the Eyes of the King which your long and faithful Services aſſure you the Grounds to expect from a wiſe and virtuous Sovereign; and, above all, that after many more Years happily ſpent in doing good, you may finally receive the Approbation of the King of Kings.

We have the Honor to be, with the warmeſt Gratitude, ſincereſt Reſpect, your Excellency's moſt obedient and very humble Servants.

(Signed by Thirteen of the Magiſtrates.)

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

I Thank you, Gentlemen, for the Honor done me by your Addreſs. You may depend on my improving every favourable Circumſtance in order to obtaining for the People of this Province, a Reſtoration of his Majeſty's Favour, and ſecuring to them the Enjoyment of all the Rights and Privileges which Engliſh Colonies are conſtitutionally intitled to; and I am glad you have ſo happily hinted that the Reſtoration of Benefit from the Colonies to the Kingdom will be found on the Principles of Commerce, and not of Taxation.

This public Declaration from the Magiſtrates of ſo large a County of their Abhorrence of thoſe violent and tumultuous Proceedings which have drawn this Reſentment of Parliament upon the Province, and of their ardent Wiſhes for the Reſtoration and Eſtabliſhment of Order and good Government will, I conceive, have a Tendency to make the Succeſs of my Endeavours

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[illegible], a negro man, [illegible]

Years of Age, 5 Feet, 3 Inches High, had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat, dark Velvet Waiſtcoat, white Shirt, white Linen Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, a pair of Shoes tore at the Heels, with Pinchbeck Buckles, an old Felt Hat. Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him, and give information to the Subſcriber, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have a handſome Reward and neceſſary Charges paid by

DANIEL VOSE.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off the above Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Milton, May 30, 1774.

OATS.

OATS, Peaſe, Philadelphia Flour, and Bar-Iron, *Alſo*, war anted Scythes and Axes, a few neat bowling Pieces, and a ſmall Quantity of good Snuff, to be ſold cheap, at the loweſt Store on the South-Side of the Town Dock, by Joſeph-Pearſe Palmer.

To be Sold on TUESDAY the Twenty-firſt Day of June next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Houſe of Mr. Edward Low in Leominſter, by Philip Sweetſer, of ſaid Leominſter,

A Good Farm ſituated in ſaid Town, containing about 140 Acres of choice Land, conſiſting of Plowing, Paſturing and Mowing, with a fine young Orchard, and is well Wooded and excellently Watered, upon a great Road, ſuitable for a Tavern or Trade, with a good Houſe, Barn, and other valuable Accommodations, which renders it a very deſirable Farm. It will be ſold at a reaſonable Price; and if it ſhould be ſold at private Sale before the Day above-mentioned, publick Notice ſhall be given. *May* 5, 1774.

TO BE SOLD

A ROPE WALK, the Buildings in good repair, with all the Tools and Implements neceſſary for carrying on the Rope Making Buſineſs, it is very pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, and has the Advantage of a Water Carriage.—The Buſineſs may be carried on in this Town to as much Advantage, as perhaps it can be in any Town upon the Continent.——Any Perſon that inclines to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to JOHN ADAMS, oppoſite the Old South Meeting-Houſe in Boſton.

Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, May 12.

Boſton: Printed, by EDES & GILL.

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& There was also an addreſs to Gov. Hutchinſon, from the Clergy of Boſton the only one that is not in y Vol.—They also addreſſed Gov. Gage, as did the Juſtices of y County of Suffolk, which I have not got, & the Judges & Juſtices of Worceſter County vid pa 518

* Juſtice Sudder recanted, ſee White see pa. 563 — and Juſtice Baldwin, ſee Edes & Gills Paper, Sept. 5, 1774. Page 564

* See pa 511 (1) General & See the act pa 499. — See Records deſtroyed, pa. 415, &c. & Malcolm ſe pa 441